2; Jochelson E-5 (1884-1902) 1933 Yakut

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4. Interrogative pronouns are:—

kim, who?
tox, what?
tas, how much, how many
xaya, what (also where and how)
tōcō, how much, how many

5. Indefinite pronouns are formed from interrogatives by adding to them the particles: *eme*, *ere*, *dahany*, *da*; for instance:—

kim-eme, somebody
tox-eme, something
kim-ere, somebody
tox-ere, something
xaya-ere, *sax-ere*, *tōhō-ere*, some
kim-dahany or *kim-da*, who may be or who may not be
tōcō-dahany or *tōcō-da*, how much there might be

The following examples show how pronouns are inflected:—

min, I
miexe, to me (dative)
migillen, from me (ablative)
miginnen, through me, by me (instrumental)
miginnīn, with me (comitative)
miginneser, in comparison with me
min is not used in the local case
siti, namely this
sitiniaxe (dative)
sitini (accusative)
sitinten (ablative)
sitinne (local)
sitinen (instrumental)
sitinnīn (comitative)
sitinneser (comparative)

Numerals

The cardinal numerals are:— 802 ● 193

1, *bir*	6, *alta*
2, *ikki*	7, *sette*
3, *ūs*	8, *ahys*
4, *tūört*	9, *tohus*
5, *biäs*	10, *uon*

The cardinal numbers from eleven to nineteen are formed by the addition to *uon* (10) of the cardinal numbers from one to nine; 11, *uon bir;* 12, *uon ikki; uon ūs*, etc. The cardinal numbers from twenty to ninety are:—

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20, *sūrbe*	80, *ahys uon*
30, *otut*	90, *tohus uon*
40, *tūōrt uon*	100, *sūs*
50, *biās uon*	200, *ikki sūs*
60, *alta uon*	300, *ūs sūs*, etc.
70, *sette uon*	1000, *tyhycca*, Russian *tysyaca*

The ordinal numbers are: first, *bīris;* second, *ikkis;* third, *ūsūs;* fourth, *tōrdūs;* sixth, *altys;* seventh, *settis;* eighth, *axsys;* ninth, *toxsus;* tenth, *uomus;* eleventh, *uon bīris;* twelfth, *uon ikkis*, etc.; fortieth, *tūōrt onus;* fiftieth, *biās onus*, etc.

The Adverb

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First, adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding to them the suffixes: *tyk, dyk, nyk, lyk*, and their equivalents: *cepcekitik*, light, cheap, from *cepceki*, light, cheap; *kusahannyk*, badly, from *kusahan*, bad; *asahastyk*, openly, from *asahas*, open. Second, adverbs are formed from verbs by adding the suffixes: *bycca, bicce, bucca, būcce, pycca, picce, pucca, pūcce; mycca, micce, mucco, mūcce; yaxca, yexce, ūōxca, uoxce*,—for instance: *kericei*, around, from *kerii*, to ride; *segecci*, half open, from *segei*, to half open.

Indeclinabilia

Under this heading are particles which do not belong to any of the parts of speech and cannot be modified. These are mainly adverbs and interjections, for instance:—

bala, much, many, abundantly
buka, straight, namely, finally, wholly
emiske, suddenly, unexpectedly, quickly
kūcca, perfectly, entirely, completely, totally
ōr, extensive, long
ōlōr, quickly, speedily
tuspa, separately
ulam, gradually

Interjections:—

aya, a cry of pain
beye-beye, a threat (be careful)
ōkse, exclamation of surprise

To this brief sketch on the Yakut language, I regard it as useful to add an enumeration of the available Yakut grammars, investigations concerning special topics in the Yakut language, and of Yakut dictionaries.

9: Stadling--305 E-3 (1898) 1901 Yakut
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"The numerals are as follow:—

1.	Bir	20.	Sürba.
2.	Ikke.	30.	Ottutt.
3.	Ű́s.	40.	Tschördon.
4.	Tschört.	50.	Behon.
5.	Bès.	60.	Alton.
6.	Alta	70.	Setta-on.
7.	Setta.	80.	Agga-on.
8.	Aguss.	90.	Tagga-on.
9.	Togguss.	100.	Süs.
10.	Onn.	200.	Ikke-süs.
11.	Onordo-bir.	300.	Üs-süs, etc.
12.	Onordo-ikke.	1,000.	Tüsatch. (1)
13.	Onordo-üs, etc.	2,000.	Ikke-tüsatch, etc.

1. Borrowed from the Russian."